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Walker is constantly cited in support of all sorts of private claims, for the very reason that it treats intervention in such cases purely as a matter of discretion. Lord Palmerston in practice exercised a very wide discretion. Nor does Mr. Walker notice the fact that the Portuguese government finally accepted the intervention of Great Britain and the United States, the latter government also being interested, in behalf of the Delagoa Bay Railway claimants, and that the case is now pending before arbitrators at Berne, who are to ascertain the compensation due to those claimants.

On the whole Mr. Walker's treatise is a meritorious work. It exhibits intelligence and care, and a far greater degree of personal investigation than is usually found in books on international law primarily designed for the use of students. Such books too often contain nothing beyond a summary of the results of other men's investigations, with an admixture of moral reflections evolved from the author's inner consciousness and of no special value. Mr. Walker has set for himself a higher standard.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

Zeitschrift für Litteratur und Geschichte der Staatswissenschaften. Erster Band, Erstes Heft. Leipzig, Verlag von C. L. Hirschfeld, 1893.—120 pp.

Zeitschrift für Social- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte. Erster Band, Erstes Heft. Freiburg i. B. und Leipzig, Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr, 1893.—153 pp.

The list of scientific periodicals in political economy grows appalling, and even the specialist may well despair of being able to keep *au courant* of their contents. Yet the very fact of this rapid multiplication is the best evidence of the growing interest in the science and of the increasing number of its students. The two new German journals propose to cultivate fields to which, it is claimed, not sufficient attention has been paid. The one is to deal primarily with economic history; the other primarily with the history of economics. The one will pay attention chiefly to the evolution of institutions, the other to the evolution of ideas. Because of the influence of economic ideas and economic institutions on each other, the two reviews will therefore supplement each other.

The *Zeitschrift für Litteratur und Geschichte der Staatswissenschaften* is edited by Dr. Kuno Frankenstein of Berlin, who has associated with himself as an editorial committee seventeen well known econo-

mists from most of the European countries, including Denmark, Holland, Spain and Russia, as well as Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain. The three leading articles in the opening number are a contribution to the history of Socialism, by Prof. Dietzel—the first of a series of articles,—a study of Louis XVI and the Physiocratic system, by Professor Oncken, and an account of Loria's new theories by Professor Rabbeno, the substance of which has already appeared in the POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY. The other features of the journal are a goodly number of reviews, undertaken by the editors in the separate countries, and a very full bibliography.

The *Zeitschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* is edited by Dr. Stephen Bauer of Brünn, in conjunction with three other Austrian writers and with a select list of contributors from all over Europe and America. The editor is favorably known to English readers as the author of the elaborate article on Barbon, and of some interesting historical articles in Mr. Inglis-Palgrave's *Dictionary of Political Economy*. The first number of the journal makes a very favorable impression and contains a number of remarkable articles, any one of which would have sufficed to give reputation to the issue. The leading articles are on "The Homeric Village Community," by Prof. Pöhlmann; the "Administration of the Papal Domains under Gregory I," by Prof. Theodor Mommsen; the "Regulation of the Apprentice System by the Customary Law of London," by Prof. Cunningham; and "Economy and its Concrete Conditions," by Prof. Brentano. In the last article Prof. Brentano seeks to find a basis for the evolution of economic life out of the family, and discusses the recent theories of primitive law and custom from the economic standpoint. His conclusions are in substantial accord with those of Westermarck, in his *History of Human Marriage*, as against the advocates of the clan theory. But the interesting part of the paper—which is to be followed by a second paper—consists in the economic explanation given of mother-right and other primitive institutions. The journal closes with a note by a French writer (Fabre) on the population of England under Henry II. In the next issue we are promised a number of reviews of books and articles on economic history. If the quality of the first number is kept up in succeeding issues, the *Zeitschrift für Social- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte* will undoubtedly take rank with the half-dozen journals which every economist, no matter what his nationality, is obliged to read.

E. R. A. S.